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ARE ROUTED ONCE MORE

Brig.-Gen. Otis Leads Dashing
Attack on Filipinos--Enemy
Retreats With Heavy Loss.



BRIG.-GEN. HARRISON GRAY OTIS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—A cable to the Sun from Manila, dated February 10, 7:25 p. m., says: Victory has once more rested on American arms, and the town of Alibon, which was undoubtedly the strongest rebel position in the island of Luzon, is ours. The place was not won without a struggle. For the past few days Aguinaldo, the rebel leader, has been doing everything in his power to draw supporters to his banner in order that he might attempt to retrieve the disaster, which befell his followers when they opened the attack of the Americans, and to regain the prestige that he has lost through defeat. The rebels had regained some of their courage and for three hours they held their position. Then they could no longer stand the American fire and abandoned their fortifications.

It was reported that Aguinaldo had gathered the flower of the Filipino army at Calocan, and his preparations indicated that he intended to make a desperate attempt to withstand the further advance of the Americans. Calocan, which is about twelve miles north of Manila, is so situated that it is within easy range of the guns of the war ships. There is no high ground, the town being separated from the bay of Manila by a wide stretch of marshes. The plan for the attack on the place provided that the war ships should open the ball. At 2:30 o'clock, there-

fields, with here and there straggling collections of nipa huts, all of which near the town proper afforded excellent shelter for the native soldiers, who were not in trenches. Some of these men had the reputation of being sharpshooters, but their work did not justify the title, as the damage done by them was trifling.

The artillery and war ships pounded away until 4 o'clock, when orders were given for General Harrison Gray Otis' brigade, except the Pennsylvania regiment, which was held in reserve, to move on the enemy's works. The men had been impatiently waiting for orders, and as the word was passed down the line they responded with cheers. The movement was made in the following order from left to right: Twentieth Kansas Infantry, First Montana Infantry and Third Artillery, the Twentieth Kansas and First Montana

LABOR LAW.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Senator Kyle, of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor has decided to report favorably at once the House bill providing for the extension of the contract labor laws of this country to Hawaii. This measure was rushed through the lower body and will be brought before the Senate immediately. At the same time Senator Fairbanks, chairman of Immigration Committee has ready for report Perkins' bill extending the Chinese exclusion and contract labor laws, and both bills will reach the Senate tomorrow or Monday.

being supported by the First Idaho Infantry and the Third Artillery by the Fourth Cavalry.

The Filipinos were awaiting the advance of the troops and as they began to move forward the rebels started a rattling fire, which made considerable noise, but did no great damage. The Americans declined to answer, but pressed steadily forward. They marched through the brush and banana groves from the left, but on the right the route was mainly through paddy fields, which afforded no protection from the rebel fire. Not a single stop was made until they reached the intrenchments, from which most of the natives had hastily scrambled as the Americans drew near. The former were attempting to make their way with all speed to the shelter afforded by the town, but scores of them failed to reach their goal, being stopped by American bullets.

Just at this time the enemy were thrown into worse confusion by the discovery that they had been flanked. A company of the First Montana In-

MESSAGE ON THE CABLE

President McKinley Urges Action
at Once.

POINTS OUT THE WAYS

Does Not Recommend Financial
Course—To Philippines Via
Hawaii—Supposes Views.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The President today sent to Congress the following message on the Pacific cable:

As a consequence of the ratification of the treaty of Paris by the Senate of the United States and its expected ratification by the Spanish Government, the United States will come into possession of the Philippine Islands, on the farther shores of the Pacific. The Hawaiian Islands and Guam being convenient stopping places on the way across the sea, the necessity for speedy cable communication between the United States and the Philippine Islands has become imperative.

Such communication should be established in such a way as to be wholly under the control of the United States, whether in time of peace or war. At present the Philippines can be reached only by cables which pass through many foreign countries, and the Hawaiian Islands and Guam can be only communicated with by steamer, involving delays in each instance of at least a week. The present condition should not be allowed to continue for a moment longer than is absolutely necessary.

The time has now arrived when a cable in the Pacific must extend as far as Manila, touching at the Hawaiian Islands and Guam on the way. Two methods of establishing this cable communication at once suggest themselves. First, construction and maintenance of such a cable at the expense of the United States Government, and, second, construction and maintenance of such a cable by a private United States corporation, under such a safeguard as Congress shall impose.

I do not make any recommendation to Congress as to which of these methods would be the more desirable. A cable of the length of that proposed requires so much time for construction and laying that it is estimated that at least two years must elapse after giving the order for the cable before the entire system could be successfully laid and put in operation. Further deep-sea soundings must be taken west of the Hawaiian Islands before the best route can be selected for the cable. Under these circumstances, it becomes a paramount necessity that measures should be taken before the close of the present Congress to provide such means as may seem suitable for the establishment of a cable system.

I recommend the whole subject to the careful consideration of the Congress and to such prompt action as may seem advisable.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., February 10, 1899.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—If the construction of the Pacific cable is not authorized by the present Congress it will not be by lack of Administration pressure. The message of President McKinley sent to Congress today marshals the arguments in favor of the construction of the cable, but makes no recommendation as to Governmental or private construction. President McKinley lays particular stress upon the absolute necessity for control of the cable by the Government in case of war, and in this seems to lean toward paternalism. Whether or not this is the outgrowth of his policy for the construction of the Nicaragua canal by the Government is still a question, but it is known that within forty-eight hours he has signified his willingness to sign a bill appropriating the necessary funds for the construction of a cable from San Francisco to Manila by way of Honolulu, Wake Island and Guam.

Last week the President called for all papers in connection with the cable case, and these were considered by the Cabinet. Later he sent for Mr. Bennett of New York, the author of the pending cable bill, and that conference led to the message of today, than which there could not be stronger argument for the immediate laying of the Pacific cable.

Speaker Reed has consented to recognize Bennett to call up his cable bill at once, and when this is done an amendment will be submitted providing that the Postmaster General may receive bids for the construction of the cable by private corporations, in lieu of the subsidy clause providing that the cable shall be of American manufacture, and doing away with subsidies. It is understood that there are three companies ready to bid for the construction of the cable.

Geo. R. Carter is the man who has the option on the John Nott hardware store premises. It is reported that Mr. Carter's client is Chas. M. Cooke. The building is not to be changed for the present.

W. A. KINNEY SENDS WORD

Opposition of Pettigrew--The Various
Bills--Imports and Immigration.
A Forecast Made.

(Latest advices to Planters from Attorney W. A. Kinney, special representative at the National Capital of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association and the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce.)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—At this writing the prospect of Hawaiian legislation, both general and special, is more doubtful than ever. The three special bills extending customs, immigration and shipping laws to Hawaii, respectively, are still held up either in the Senate or the House.

Day before yesterday Pettigrew objected to the consideration of the shipping and navigation bill—this has passed the House. Pettigrew privately stated that he would object to all special bills on Hawaii so as to force the general Hawaiian bill to a hearing this session, and when that was up he intended to make an onslaught on many of its provisions, which he considered to be in the interests of the "sugar barons."

Knox, chairman of the territorial committee in the House, having charge of the general Hawaiian bill, told Frear and myself that he would object to these special bills introduced out of their order, so as to force a hearing of his own bill; and with that end in view, objected, as I have already written you, to the consideration of the House bill extending the immigration laws to Hawaii, SO THAT THE SESSION MAY CLOSE WITHOUT ANY LEGISLATION WHATSOEVER.

If any special bill gets through, it will probably be the bill in reference to immigration, for Congress evidently believes that we will run in any amount of Asiatic immigration if we get the chance.

This week we will enter a protest before the Senate finance committee against delaying action upon the House bill relating to the customs. This will not have the slightest possible effect, but it will put us on record.

I hope that the steamer of Feb. 11 will bring me some protests or petitions from Hawaii which I can use to press the matter home on the Senate at large.

We will probably prepare a bill this week to provide for unanimous jury verdicts and a grand jury system and introduce it as an urgent measure. This will help force a consideration of Hawaiian matters. We are afraid that the Edwards case at home, in which a rehearing has been granted, as we learn by mail today, may result in a decision which will leave us without means to punish criminals during the recess.

If Pettigrew in the Senate withdraws his opposition and Knox sees that there is no hope for the general Hawaiian bill, HE (Knox) WILL WITHDRAW HIS OBJECTION TO THE SPECIAL BILLS, AND THEY MAY ALL GO THROUGH, but thus far Pettigrew is unyielding and we are pleased that it is so, as it may force Congress' attention to our matters as a whole.

Mr. Dole should accept the invitation to send delegates to the trans-Mississippi Congress which meets in May. If, next winter, we have to make a fight against tariff discrimination, the endorsement of a territorial Government for Hawaii, without discrimination, if substantial and decisive, will be very useful to us.

I am detaining Mr. Neumann here for a week or ten days to advise with Frear and myself upon these different matters.

Your letter received today with statistics as to labor, etc., will be very useful at this time. The impression here seems to be that importers in Hawaii have imported grossly in excess of their needs, up into the millions. We have not done much to contradict this, believing the tale a good lever to force prompt legislative action; but I would like to correct the matter with exact data before I leave.

I think the Senate finance committee, in order to secure delay of the customs laws and to quiet the administration, have represented that a retroactive clause can be put into the Hawaiian bill next winter, if in the meantime importations are so excessive as to warrant it.

Yours very truly,
W. A. KINNEY.

OREGON AND IRIS.

Battleship and Tender Sail—
"Blanco" to Go North.

The United States battleship Oregon, after finishing coaling and taking on stores yesterday, sailed for Manila at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, the tender Iris accompanying her. Just before sailing the prize pig "Blanco" was tenderly taken ashore in the sailing barge. This was a capture from the Spanish man-o-war Colon during the engagement off Santiago and has been of the deepest solicitude on the part of the Oregon's bluejackets ever since.

An offer of \$4,000 was refused for Blanco while on the Atlantic and the reason for the parting is that Blanco's hoofs are wearing off on the hard deck of the battleship and it was thought best to transfer him to the soft turf of the Zoo in San Francisco. The Australia, on which Blanco departs for his new home today, has instructions to spare no expense or trouble in landing him safely on American soil.

Indeed it will then be a "Spanish" pig looking through an American prison instead of a "Yankee" pig gazing from behind Spanish bars.

TROLLEY TO PYRAMIDS.

NEW YORK—The Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co. has received an order for trolley cars to be used in carrying tourists to and from the Pyramids in Egypt. A trolley line is being built by English capital from Cairo to the ancient monuments.

ARE ROUTED ONCE MORE

(Continued from Page One.)

Sanity, under command of Major J. A. McKinley, chief of the Bureau of Military Information, whose services here have been invaluable, had volunteered to execute a flank movement, and moving off at the east had, without being detected, arrived at the enemy's flank back of the town. The natives saw they were trapped, and scattering, they fled like sheep, many of them dropping their weapons in their anxiety to escape.

The Americans had jumped the trenches and, yelling and screaming like mad men, they were in full pursuit. It was simply a rout, and proved that even with the aid of artificial defenses the Filipinos are no match for the sturdy Americans who are fighting them. There is a large church in Calococan, which, for all practical purposes, is really a fort. It was strongly defended, and it was thought that here the Filipinos might attempt to make a stand. But after the capture of the town it was found that the war ships had made the place too hot for the natives and they had abandoned the position without a struggle. Barri-cades had been erected at the place where the Malabon road crosses the line of the Dagupan Railway, in the center of the town. These had been torn to pieces in many places by the fire from the war ships and land batteries.

As the twentieth and first Montana regiments entered the town from the south some of the fleeing natives set fire to the huts, whose roofs are made of nipa, thinking to start a conflagration which would destroy the place. In this they were disappointed, however, as the Americans extinguished the fire.

The losses of the Americans were slight, but the enemy's were large, both in killed and wounded. Most of the casualties to the Filipinos were caused by shrapnel, the screaming and awful effect of which caused terror among the natives.

Among the American wounded is Colonel Bruce Wallace of the First Montana Infantry.

After the Americans were in possession of the town it was found there was only one house in town that had a flag-staff. This belonged to Mr. Higgins, an Englishman, who is president of the Dagupan Railway. He loaned the staff to General Otis, and at 5:30 o'clock the American flag was floating over the town. Its appearance was greeted with enthusiastic cheering by the troops.

The insurgent troops were massing to support of Aguinaldo's forces at Calococan and Malabon when the fighting began. It was reported this morning that there were 6000 rebels at these two places, among them being the famous Seventy-third Filipino Regiment, which, in the last rebellion, killed their Spaniards, officers and then deserted to Aguinaldo. Aguinaldo himself is at Marilao, where he is making desperate attempts to reorganize his shattered and demoralized forces. What his next move will be is unknown.

He cannot go to Malabon, as by so doing he would again expose his army to attack from the war ships, which could easily get within range of that place. It is likely that he will move up the valley in the direction of Malolos, which he constituted the capital of the so-called Philippine republic.

MUST SURRENDER.

Maj. Gen. Otis Had No Message for Aguinaldo.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—A San cable from Manila says: Leaders of the Filipinos, including Aguinaldo, have taken well to heart the lesson taught them during the past four days and are now trying diplomacy to end hostilities which they started. Judging from the latest developments, they have failed as badly as diplomats as they did as military strategists, and it looks as though their only course is to make a complete submission to American authority.

A number of prominent Filipinos visited Gen. Otis, military commander here, for the purpose of making overtures for a settlement of the trouble. They were received by Gen. Otis, but his manner was chilling. The deputations were talkative, and dwelt upon the situation from a Filipino point of view, but they had absolutely nothing to offer as a basis for settlement. They pressed Gen. Otis for a declaration of some kind as to what the Filipinos must concede in order to secure peace, but his answer dashed their hopes of obtaining any terms that would prove beneficial to the enemy.

"Tell Aguinaldo," Gen. Otis said to them, "that I have no message for him," and this ended the interview. Those who know Gen. Otis construe this as meaning that if Aguinaldo wants to end the trouble, for which he alone is responsible, he will have to treat personally with Gen. Otis and make a complete submission. He will never be recognized as the head of the so-called Philippine republic and must submit simply as an armed rebel.

WORK IS FINISHED.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The report of the War Investigation Commission

is in the hands of the President and the Commission is dissolved. All of the members of the Commission, including the secretary, Mr. Wright, and the recorder, Col. Davis, met by appointment at the White House at 4:15 o'clock this afternoon and were at once shown into the Cabinet room, where they were received by the President. Gen. Dodge, the chairman of the Commission, presented the report and in receiving it the President congratulated the Commissioners on the completion of their task.

TREASURER SUGAR TRUST.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—The directors of the American Sugar Refining Company at their meeting today elected Arthur D. Donner of Boston treasurer. There was no change in the Board.

DRY HILLO.

Water Power Cut Off on Account of a Drought.

(Tribune.)

For the first time since 1856, the lower spring, upon which Hilo depended for its water supply for many years, has dried up and the problem of furnishing water for lights, power and household use is getting to be a serious one.

On Monday both planing mills were notified that power would be furnished for running the machinery only during half a day. The electric lights along the road to the long wharf have burned only an hour or two each evening, owing to lack of water to run the machinery of the Hilo Electric Co.

The dry spell is having its effect on the cane and some difficulty is met with in fluming cane from the upper lands to the mills and unless there should be a heavy rain within the next few days some of this cane will be ruined. This condition of affairs is unusual in Hilo and is becoming annoying. It is said that in the Oloa district water in some localities commands a premium.

The rain on Tuesday helped out a little, but the district can stand more.

BENNINGTON PILIKIA.

Collier Brutus Brings News From Guam.

The United States collier Brutus anchored off port at 10 o'clock last Saturday night from Guam. She will dock at the Mail wharf as soon as the tide leaves there and take on about 1200 tons of coal for Guam. The Brutus reports the arrival of the Bennington from Honolulu some days previous to her departure hence. It is said the condensers of the Bennington are in bad condition and that she is quite unable to proceed farther until certain parts of the machinery are brought her by the Brutus from the foundry here. The Brutus will consequently return as soon as possible.

GENERAL'S ACCOUNT.

Madest Report Made by Gallant Brigade Commander.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The following dispatch from Gen. Otis was received tonight:

"MANILA, Feb. 10.—Adjutant General Insurgents collected considerable force between Manila and Calococan, where Aguinaldo is reported to be, and threatened to cause an uprising in the city. This afternoon I swung the left of MacArthur's division, which is north of the Pasig river, into Calococan, driving the enemy easily. Our left now at Calococan. Our loss slight; that of the insurgents considerable. Particulars in the morning. The attack was preceded by a half hour's firing from two of Admiral Dewey's vessels."

OTIS.

Three telegrams were received by the department from Gen. Otis at Manila. In the first he said, in answer to inquiries of the War Department, that the body of Cass White, Company B, First Colorado, has been recovered from the river. White had been shot in the head. The second dispatch said Corp. George B. Wardlaw, Utah Artillery, had been slightly wounded in the left ankle, condition good.

The third dispatch, timed Manila 11 a. m., February 10th, referred to the purchase of some horses and other supplies and made no reference to the engagement with the insurgents.

HOUSE MAY OBJECT.

Senate Committee Fixes Ship Flag Day January 1.

WASHINGTON—While the Committee on Commerce of the Senate today refused to add any of the other emergency legislation which was urged for Hawaii to the bill extending the navigation laws, it did find reason to extend the time during which vessels purchased by the citizens of Hawaii are eligible for American register. Instead of making the date at which the laws of the United States should apply, July 1st, as did the House, bill, it was decided to set the date at January 1, 1899, which allows several vessels bought after the passage of the annexation resolution by Congress to secure American register. In fact, it was stated in the House during the debate that Hawaiian register was given to several ships as late as December 15, 1898. There is a chance that this action will be met by the House with a firm refusal to recede from its position, and the result may be that the lobby of shipowners here may hold out until the end of the session.

DEWEY NOT IN POLITICS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Judge Brawley of South Carolina is in possession of a letter from Dewey, in which the Admiral declares he will not be a candidate for President. Dewey writes that his training has been along other lines and that he could not stand the strain.

ON A SISAL FARM

New Enterprise On Land Near Ewa Plantation.

THE PRODUCTION OF HEMP

Progress Made by the Hawaiian Fibre Company—Outlook for First Crop is Good.

Twenty miles west of Honolulu there is today an infant industry, comparatively unknown, which at no very distant date will probably take a leading rank in the industries of the islands.

Last April a company was formed, with Cecil Brown, president; Mark Robinson, vice president; W. C. Wood, secretary and treasurer; A. H. Turner, manager. The object of the Hawaiian Fibre Co. as it was termed, was the cultivation and manufacture of all fibres. Sisal was the class of fibre principally thought of.

Now possibly everybody does not know what sisal is. Sisal is a fibre of the Agave family and flourishes chiefly in Yucatan and the Bahama Islands.

The Hawaiian Fibre Co., upon its organization, leased from Jas. Campbell 3000 acres of land for the purpose of the cultivation of sisal. This tract of land is twenty miles west of Honolulu, being two miles beyond Ewa mill and ten miles from Pearl city. It extends some distance mauka of the railroad track and on the other side clear to the sea.

It has not been many years since the first sisal plant was imported here with a view of another possible industry. Joseph Marsden imported a number from the Bahamas about five years ago and they were planted on a small piece of land this side of Pearl City, where is a pond for one-half the year and dried mud during the other half. They did not thrive, and it was thought they needed more water, as much as sugar cane. Some were taken up and planted on one edge of Ewa plantation, near the railroad track, by Mr. Lowrie. This lot forms the nursery for the present company.

Sisal is a peculiar plant. It will thrive and flourish where nothing else will; where even a mountain goat could not live, sisal will grow like a green bay tree; when it gets into soil that is rich and has depth, and where something else might possibly grow, it immediately declines and loses strength. It does not depend on the soil for nourishment. Given plenty of heat and sunlight a little moisture now and then, a stretch of rocky land and you have your model site for the cultivation of sisal.

The tract selected by the Hawaiian Fibre Co. is admirably suited for the purposes desired. It is rough, rocky and about as useless looking a piece of ground as one could find. It is not to be thought of in connection with sugar.

Today about seventy-five acres of land are under sisal cultivation. The plant on an average is about three feet in circumference, that is the bulb itself, and has no roots to speak of. The branches or fronds from which the hemp is extracted, grow to a height of from three and a half to five and a half feet, tapering off to a small needle like barb, and in all directions and angles. The perpendicular fronds are never taken. They are not ripe. As they ripen they fall toward the ground and then they are ready to be cut and turned into hemp.

While the plant has no roots to speak of, it throws out numerous suckers, or feeders, in all directions, which turn into small plants. These take the life of the mother plant and are cut off. The small plants are used as nursery stock. It takes about three years for a plant to mature. From thirty-five to forty fronds can be cut from one plant twice a year, with an average weight of one and a half pounds to the green frond. Take five per cent of this amount and you have the amount of pure fibre obtained from one plant in a year.

The company has cleared and planted about seventy-five acres of land. A comfortable home for the manager has been built. Everything is well conducted and prosperous looking.

The main difficulty is to obtain the fibre from the plant. Extensive machinery is necessary, but the management intends to put up the machinery in time to reduce the first crop, which they expect to take off in about two years.

This is one of the new businesses of the islands. The hemp industry is confined to a few places. It now seems that it will not be long before these islands will take a leading, if not the leading place in the hemp industry.

Specimens of hemp which have been worked out by hand can be seen at this office.

CERVERA'S REWARD.

MADRID, Feb. 10.—The Supreme Military Court, which has had under consideration the loss of the Spanish squadron at Santiago de Cuba on July 3d last, has decided to prosecute, in connection with the disaster, Admiral Cervera and Commandant Emilio Diaz de Moreau, former captain of the destroyed cruiser Cristobal Colon.

HE CAME NEAR DYING.

Frank Sherwood was down town today, the first time since he had his tussle with cholera morbus. He says he drove thirty miles after he was taken, and never came so near dying in his life. After this when he goes out in the country he will take a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy with him.—Missouri Valley (Iowa) Times. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents for H. I., all druggists and dealers.

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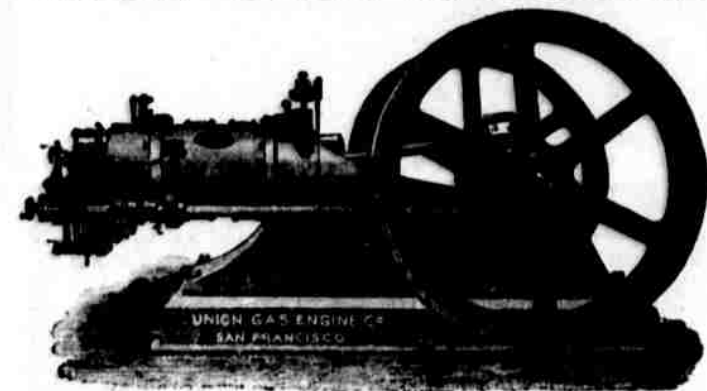
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A DINNER TO CHIEF JUSTICE

Recognition of Twenty-Five Years of Service--Notable Gathering of Bench and Bar.



CHIEF JUSTICE A. F. JUDD.

(Photo by Williams.)

There was a large and notable gathering at the Hawaiian hotel Saturday evening for celebration of the quarter centennial of A. F. Judd upon the Supreme Bench. The decorations included flowers and ferns and flags. Music for the evening was supplied by the Government band. The company included nearly every member of the Bar in Honolulu. The dinner was all that could be desired. Gen. A. S. Hartwell was called to the chair and said:

This twenty-fifth anniversary of the appointment to the Bench of Mr. Chief Justice Judd has been taken by the Bar as a fitting occasion to ask him to dine with them and to offer him their congratulations upon the general results of his long judicial life and upon the health and strength which he still retains.

Hawaii has seen stirring times within these twenty-five years. There have been great changes, both in the fundamental law of the land and in the form of government, which required the adjudication of serious constitutional questions.

In order to obtain judicial decisions in these matters which would command the respect of the law-abiding portion of this community, it was essential that members of the Supreme Court should not only have the requisite learning and ability, but that the community should have confidence in their honor, integrity and impartiality.

The fact that during the political crises of the country which presented those questions, their adjudication by the Supreme Court was generally acquiesced in, is due in no small degree to the possession and exercise of those qualities by Chief Justice Judd.

In February, of 1874, when Mr. Judd went upon the Bench, the town of Honolulu was practically occupied by a foreign naval force which had been landed during the election riot. Political feeling among the Hawaiians had run so high in favor of Queen Emma and against Kalakaua that it took considerable time to get the town into anything like a peaceful condition. Many rioters had been arrested and were indicted. At that time the Supreme Court tried cases nisi prius.

After the times became more settled, an incident occurred which required the interposition of the Justice of the Supreme Court to prevent serious difficulty. The King, Kalakaua, demanded the stamp duty as his personal perquisite on the ground that the Stamp Law provided for the payment of the stamp money to His Majesty, using, rather unfortunately, the expression common in English statutes when referring to the public revenues. The opinions of the Justices were invoked and successfully quieted that incipient trouble.

Then came the Revolution of 1887—for it was a revolution—whereby a change was made in the Constitution in a manner not provided for in that instrument and the contrary to the manner in which the Constitution provided for its amendments. There were some of us who dissented from the decision of the Court upon the difficult question of personal veto power of the King, but the strong position taken by the Court at the time of the Robert Wilcox Revolution of 1889 happily disposed of the question of personal power claimed by the Sovereign. This latter decision met with general approval, and undoubtedly went far to check the tendency towards absolutism during the reign of Kalakaua's reign.

Then came the critical years following the downfall of the Monarchy,

Novel questions of law were constantly arising, requiring to be decided on principle, for which there was no authoritative precedent until the enactment of the Common Law of England by the Judiciary Act of 1892.

Equity jurisdiction was definitely established for the first time in 1876, since which time its limits have steadily been defined and established, until the equity jurisdiction of Hawaii has reached practically the same form with American and English equity.

A branch of law awaits, at no distant day, its full development—referring to the law concerning corporations—but as far as the adjudication of corporation law go, there is no doubt of their general correctness.

The personnel of the Supreme Court has undergone many changes during this period, which has seen three Chief Justices, besides numerous changes among the Associate Justices.

There is no doubt, I think, that during all this time the respect which has been paid to the Bench, the regard with which it has been held by all nationalities in this community, the absence of friction between the Bench and the Bar and between the Department of the Judiciary and the other departments of the Government, have largely been due to the kindly nature, the tactfulness and impartiality of Mr. Chief Justice Judd.

I now take the greatest pleasure in your behalf, and for myself, as one of your number, in congratulating the Chief Justice upon his honorable judicial life and in expressing the hope that many happy and useful years yet await him.

This was the response of Chief Justice Judd:

Gentlemen and Brethren: I do thank you most sincerely for the very kind and manifest manner in which you are now remembering my twenty-five years ago. A Judge who is appointed to office certainly has no motive in rendering decisions for the purpose of making himself popular, but I assure you, however firm a man may be as regards popular influence, he likes to have the esteem of the public and more especially the esteem of the members of the Bar who practice before him.

Mr. Hartwell I must say is very largely responsible for my present position. During those troubled times of which Judge Hartwell has spoken the Chief Justice was away a good deal of the time occupying important positions abroad. Mr. Hartwell was at that time a Judge of the Supreme Court, and he informed me that I should take the position of an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court in order that he and Mr. Widemann might be relieved from their judicial positions and take positions in the Cabinet which had been tendered them. I, not being allowed to go home and consult my wife, had to accept the position, and I can say, I am not at all sorry that I have labored for this Country during these twenty-five years. It has been my earnest aim to do what was right, and try to do what was for the true welfare of the

whole country and more especially of Hawaiians.

Can you imagine being born here, educated with these people and knowing them as I do that I could do less than to stand by the native Hawaiians as long as possible, and gentlemen, in case the tenure of my office should be shortened hereafter I desire at this time to say a good word for these people and to leave them to the kind consideration of the Bar. The Hawaiians are a confiding race and I trust you will always consider them as wards of our country. It seems to me that we ought to set a shining example to all men of the way in which a brown race can be treated by the white, treated fairly, justly and generously.

Mr. Hartwell said there had been great changes in this country within the past twenty-five years, especially in the courts, and in the law. I think we can thank him for the great improvements made in the probate court system. To his labor is due the numerous forms put into existence and used by the Bar from the year 1868 up to the present time. In those early days there were few lawyers who knew the practice, and if there is any one thing in my judicial career that I regret it is that I at times felt obliged to adhere to forms, thus losing sight of the true merits of a case. To my mind it is the duty of a Judge to find the real justice of a case, and if there is anything I regret it is that at times I have felt obliged to follow rules of practice in regard to appeals and exceptions where, if real justice had controlled, I should not have done so. I trust that the law in regard to appeals and exceptions can yet be made more clear.

I thank you very much for this honor, gentlemen. I was a young man when I took the Bench. I was thirty-four years of age. Judge Stanley, in comparison, was a mere child when he went on the Bench. I was about to remark that I was the longest office holder in the country, but I believe Luther Wilcox is the longest. I was Attorney General to King Lunalilo, and those were very trying times indeed. That was during the reign of a King who was generous to a fault, but who had a weakness which finally took him to the grave and that, too, only after one year of service. It was almost impossible to do anything in the way of advancement during his reign. I regret that the short reign of Lunalilo did not produce more and better results. Lunalilo's intentions were good but his physical condition was such that he could not carry out his good intentions.

If I have accomplished anything in the way of forming the common law of this country it is largely through the assistance of the Bar, which I have always had, and expect to have it in the future. I remember I had the pleasure while in the Legislature of passing a good many acts which you may possibly think date back beyond my time. When I commenced practicing law here in 1864 no man could testify in his own behalf, and I had the honor of introducing and of procuring a law by which a man could testify in his own behalf. We have grown, and the practice has become more elaborate, and I don't know but what verdicts are more frequent than they used to be. I have often heard it said that it is better that ninety-nine guilty men should escape than that one innocent man should be convicted, but I wish to say that, during my career as a trial judge I never knew of one person convicted by a jury whom I believed was innocent. Many of these sayings, regarding the conviction of innocent men, have, no doubt, had their foundation in a period when the system of administration was very severe and oppressive.

I always wish to be on friendly terms with the Bar. I have had a good many associations from time to time with it and have always endeavored to have my personal dealings with its members friendly and cordial. We are friendly gentlemen, and we should pull together for the purpose of accomplishing justice and righteousness in this community. We expect you to be leaders in any and all judicial reforms in general, for, if our educated men are not to stand by every measure advocated, we will certainly not succeed in this country.

Again I thank you for this very kind recognition of your respect.

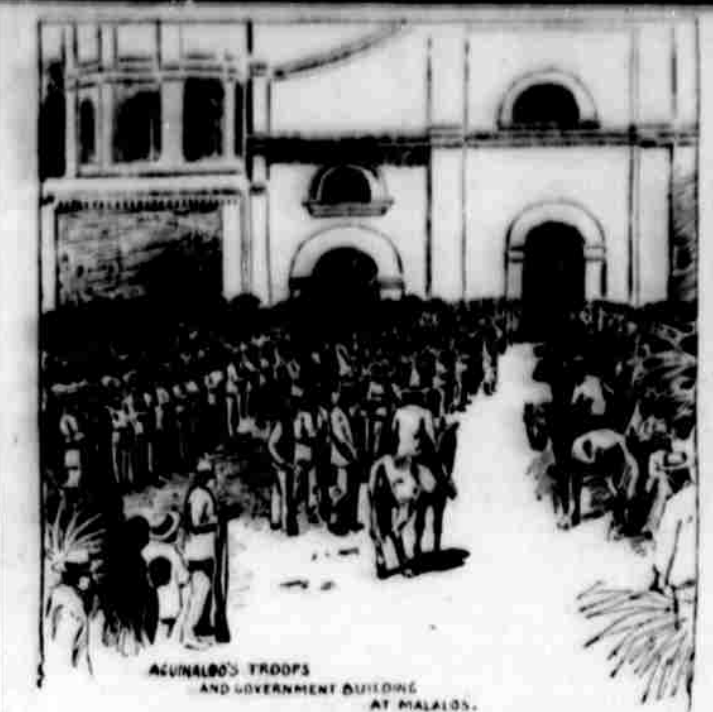
A letter of regret from Circuit Judge Hardy, of Kauai, enclosing a poem, was read. The lines were suitable to the occasion and expressed highest regard for the Chief Justice.

President Dole, being called upon, made the following remarks:

Gentlemen, it is indeed very pleasant to me to be able to join the Bar on an occasion like this in recognition of our esteem of Chief Justice Judd, and to indulge in reminiscences and perhaps in looking forward to the future welfare of the country as connected with the Supreme Court of the future.

It is only five years, I believe, that we have had the present judiciary system. Previous to that time, from the beginning of the organization of the courts of the country, the Supreme Court took part in almost every variety of judicial work. The three Judges of the Supreme Court conducted jury trials all over the Islands, doing the work the Supreme Court now does, and the work the Circuit Courts now do. True, there was not as much business then as now, but the work was done by the Justices of the Supreme Court. In some ways it was very pleasant work. It took the Judges to all parts of the Islands and was regarded as beneficial in that the Court kept constantly in touch with the work and people of the other Islands. I remember a great many pleasant occasions. At times there was friction between the Bar and Court. Then we used to have trouble with the Supreme Court by reason of the absence of its members from time to time. Members would go away on their vacations, and if happened that, at that time there were very few public men in the country, and members of the Supreme Court were often called upon to do difficult work in foreign lands, and it was then that the question arose as to whether the remaining members of the Court constituted a full Court.

As I have said there were occasions when there were disagreements between the bench and bar, but these were always disposed of amicably.



AGUINALDO'S ARMY ON PARADE.
The picture is reproduced from a photograph taken at the time the proclamation announcing Aguinaldo as president of the Filipino republic was made. It shows the army of the insurgents drawn up in front of the government building at Malolos.

I feel that it was very fortunate to this country in the creating of the Supreme Court away back in the '40s that we had such men as Judge Lee and Judge Allen. These men had a great deal to do with the formation of the Court. Previous to that time the Supreme Court was mixed up with the executive department. It was in the exclusive power of the Governor. I believe the independent position of the Supreme Court was the bulwark of the Monarchy, and the Monarchy was strong and stable just so long as the Supreme Court was left intact, and it was only when there was an attempt made to destroy its independence that the Monarchy fell.

I am glad to add to the testimony of Judge Hartwell as to the excellent work done by the Chief Justice in and during his long public service, and I recognize that his conservative intelligence and close acquaintance with the Hawaiian people and their customs (which might be termed the Hawaiian common law) has been of great service to this country. There have been times when a different personnel in the Supreme Court might have been very disastrous to this country, but the vital questions that have arisen from time to time have been met by the court in a manner that does it credit.

The Bar has been a very great element in the political progress of the country. Its members have been leaders in political reforms, and in reforms in the matter of the practice in our courts and in the administration of public affairs, in the executive department by their influence, and by their influence in the courts and in the legislature. I think we have been very fortunate in having the Bar well represented in the legislative department of the Government. The expressions of the Bar, or of those members who met the Hawaiian Commissioners, were conservative and strongly in favor of a continuation of the present status of the Supreme Court. In regard to the life tenure of the office, personally I feel that is a very important matter, and that a change from a life tenure to a shorter term, especially if made elective, would be a serious departure, and would affect the independence of the Supreme Court and its usefulness in the affairs of this country. I trust that we may look forward to a continuance of the record which the Supreme Court has made in this country, equal in every respect to that which has been made, and that it may always have the confidence of the community and Bar, and always be an element, as it has in the past been, for conservative progress of political institutions in this country.

I thank you, gentlemen, very much for the manner in which I was called up to make these remarks.

Other speakers of the evening were: Judge Davidson, Associate Justice Whiting, Judge Perry, Judge Stanley, the two last named gentlemen responding to the toast, "Our Circuit Courts"; A. L. C. Atkinson, Mr. McClanahan, T. McCants Stewart, W. O. Smith, F. M. Hatch, L. A. Thurston and J. L. Kaulukoa, the last gentleman speaking in Hawaiian, interpreted by Mr. Thurston.

HOW TO PREVENT PNEUMONIA.

In a recent letter from Washington, D. C., to an old friend, Major G. A. Studer, for twenty years United States Consul at Singapore, says: "While at Des Moines I became acquainted with a liniment known as Chamberlain's Pain Balm, which I found excellent against rheumatism as well as

against soreness of the throat and chest (giving me much easier breathing.) I had a touch of pneumonia early this week, and two applications freely applied to the throat and chest relieved me of it at once. I would not be without it for anything." For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents for H. I., all druggists and dealers.

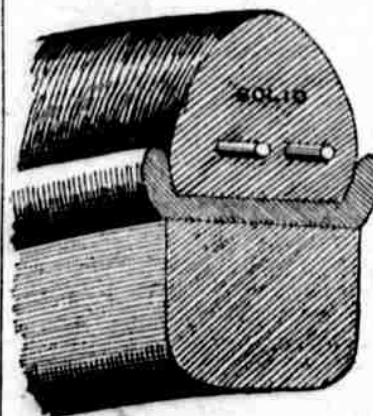


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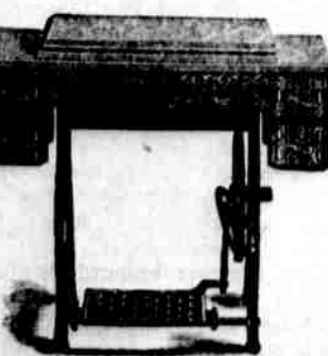
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We believe we have the best and handsomest line of Crockery and Glassware.

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You will confer upon us a favor if you will make our store your headquarters when on a shopping expedition.

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HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1899.

A CREMATORY NEEDED.

Although there is abundant and positive proof of the danger to the health of the living from the present methods of burial, it cannot be expected that public opinion will favor cremation for some time to come. Sentiment being stronger than reason, will preserve the existing custom of burial however dangerous it may be. The practice of boiling water in order to kill the germs of disease has only prevailed within a few years. Millions of human beings have prematurely perished by reason of drinking unwholesome water, and the friends of the dead have for centuries classed these premature deaths among the dispensations of providence. "Whereas, Divine Providence has in His mysterious way removed our beloved brother," has been and is the customary way of holding the Almighty responsible for our own ignorance and neglect.

Are there men and women of sufficient influence in this community to induce the government as a sanitary measure, to establish a crematory, in which the remains of those who die of contagious diseases may be disposed of, or which may be used for the cremation of the bodies of those who prefer this disposition to that of burial? The establishment of such a crematory will be favorably received by the Japanese, now the largest part of our inhabitants. Gradually, as the people become more enlightened, the use of it would increase. The time will come when this method will be generally favored, but it will come only through the growth of knowledge and education. A crematory in use will be in itself an education. The people who are shocked on reading about the unsanitary conditions of Havana, are only a little in advance of the Cubans who are indifferent to sanitary regulations.

The least that should be done here is to erect a crematory, even if the use of it is not made compulsory.

CANDIDATES FOR OFFICE.

Gov. Bob Taylor of Tennessee, on retiring from office, made the following striking remarks:

"To me there is nothing in this world so pathetic as a candidate. He is like a mariner without a compass, drifting on the tempest-tossed wave of uncertainty, between the smiling cliffs of hope and the frowning crag of fear. He is a walking petition and a living prayer; he is the pack horse of public sentiment; he is the dromedary of politics. And even if he reaches the goal of his ambition, he will soon feel the beak of the vulture in his heart and the fang of the serpent in his soul."

Unwordly orators, and inexperienced scholars entertain audiences with the words "the office should seek the man, and the man should not seek the office." Audiences always respond cheerfully to this noble sentiment, just as they respond with approval to the noble sentiment that "honesty is the best policy." But this maxim like several others that inadvertently appear regarding robes, in the New Testament, are lacking in practical value.

If the office must seek the man, what becomes of the "mashieen"? This practical device for securing rulers for the people, regards the maxim as one based upon a superficial knowledge of man's political duties. It regards with much more favor the suggestion of the training stores, "if you don't see what you want, ask for it"—if you don't see an offer of office ask for it. In an ideal democracy, the people, after careful deliberation, select such men for office as have proved themselves in private or public life to be men of judgment and integrity. "The office seeks the man." But there are in every community, however small, men who have an inordinate desire for office, either for the notoriety it gives them, or the profits it returns to them directly or indirectly. There are many men educated and capable who refuse to hold office under any circumstances. The number of men of this kind is, unfortunately, increasing every year. They find the conduct of political affairs is, as a rule, the dirtiest business a man can engage in. The offices seek these men, but without success.

Those whose meat and drink is in being conspicuous, or is in the excitement and manipulations of political business, do not find the office ringing the door bell, and asking acceptance of it. They must go out on the highways and parade themselves, ringing bells to attract notice, and exhibiting placards on their persons, like the advertisement of the "Rising Sun Stove Polish." The candidate must not be modest. He must paste on the walls favorable notices of himself, filled with warm praise of himself, written by his own hand. Eben-

ear Trench must deliberately write, with his own hand, these words: "I, Ebenezer Trench, am a man of rare talent, and virtue, and is better fitted to hold office than any person in the community. It will be a public calamity, if he is not elected. The community is rich in blessings that possess such a valuable citizen."

There is something "chessy" of course, in this announcement. The self-appointed candidate, however, never describes his attitude in plain English. It is the degradation of politics that men who want office virtually advertise themselves as the best managers. But the consumers understand that this is one of the harmless tricks of trade. When men who hunger for office practice the trick, and the people do not denounce it, it only proves that political ideas are very low.

Occasionally the people do rise out of this moral stupor, and live up to the ideal maxim that the "office should seek the man." The election of Governor Roosevelt to the office of governor of New York is evidence of it. The pessimists will say, "the battle of San Juan did it." Perhaps so. But "the office sought the man."

HAWAII NOT A COLONY.

The movement in Congress by some of the Republican leaders to place this Territory in the same political relation to the Federal government that exists between the "ceded" Philippines, and Porto Rico and the government will probably not be successful.

Hawaii has been lawfully annexed to the United States with the consent of the Hawaiian government. The annexation act expressly recites the fact of this consent. It was a contract in which both parties deliberately joined, and involved the making of these islands a part of the United States.

The Philippines and Porto Rico are conquered territories. Cession by Spain makes them the property of the United States, without definition of title. In the case of Hawaii, the constitution and laws of the United States are extended over the islands, by the declaration that no municipal laws shall be passed in conflict with the constitution.

Over the territory ceded by Spain, there is no argument for, or suggestion of, the dominion of the constitution and laws over the ceded territory. The relations of an annexed territory are not created.

It is well known that the United States possess, by some title, the island of Nevada in the Atlantic, and several islands in the Pacific. They also possess certain rights in Samoa. But is not contended that the constitution and laws, by the act of possession, extend over these parcels of territory.

While the question is a new one relative to the power of Congress to withhold the operation of the constitution and laws over territories, it has been decided indirectly by the Supreme Court at various times. As the question raised affects our own interests, the following extract repeatedly cited in the Congressional debates from the decision of the Supreme Court in *Loughborough vs. Blake & Wheaton* will interest laymen:

The eighth section of the first article gives to Congress the "power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises" for the purposes therein mentioned. This grant is general, without limitation as to place. It consequently extends to all places over which the Government extends. If this could be doubted, the doubt is removed by the subsequent words, which modify the grant. These words are "but all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States." It will not be contended that the modification of the power extends to places to which the power itself does not extend.

The power then, to lay and collect duties, imposts, and excises may be exercised, and must be exercised throughout the United States. Does this term designate the whole or any particular portion of the American empire? Certainly this question can admit of but one answer. It is the name given to our great Republic, which is composed of States and Territories. The District of Columbia or the territory west of the Missouri is not less within the United States than Maryland or Pennsylvania; and it is not less necessary, on the principles of our Constitution, that uniformity in the imposition of imposts, duties, and excises should be observed in the one than the other. Since, then, the power to lay and collect taxes, which includes direct taxes, is obviously coextensive with the power to lay and collect duties, imposts, and excises, and since the latter extends throughout the United States, it follows that the power to impose direct taxes also extends throughout the United States.

The act of annexation extends the constitution and laws over the Hawaiian territory, but the constitution and laws have not been extended over the ceded Spanish territories. There is a clear distinction between the cases. The territories of New Mexico, Oklahoma, Alaska, and Hawaii will not be classed with territory held virtually by a military title. The majority of the Republican party in Congress will not consent to it.

How long before Waiānae will be exploited as a suburb of Honolulu?

THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE BAR.

The anniversary of the appointment of Chief Justice Judd to the office of a justice of the Supreme Court, twenty-five years ago, was well commemorated on Saturday evening at the dinner tendered to him by members of the bar.

It would be remarkable in the history of any country that a father should be the chief actor in the organization of a little nation, should attend its birth, while the son should also occupy a high office at the close of the brief national life. To some extent it would make the biography of both almost a history of the nation.

Dr. G. P. Judd became president of the Treasury Board of the Hawaiian Government in 1842. The first constitution had been proclaimed in 1840. He filled the office of Recorder of Minister of Foreign Affairs, of Minister of the Interior, of Minister of Finance until the year 1853. This was the formative period of the nation's life. During these years the experiment was begun of grafting the Anglo-Saxon customs and institutions upon the native Hawaiian stock—the experiment of bringing the natives under, in a large measure, the influence and the dominance of Teutonic methods.

The Chief Justice, appointed to the office of Attorney General in 1873, and subsequently to the office of Associate Justice, and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, became an authoritative expounder of the rights and limitations of the civil polity his father had so materially aided in creating.

The Chief Justice was born before the nation "struck its being into bounds" as a civilized state, and yet, while the son of his life is still near the zenith, the nation created after he was born ceases to exist. He has lived during a period, and been a part of public events, which hereafter will become more and more prominent as an absorbingly interesting political event of the islands of the Pacific.

A Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs asked some years ago, "Why is it that the great Powers accept without question the administration of justice in the Hawaiian Islands?"

There was, and could be, but one reply: "Because justice is administered according to the best standards." The next question was: "Why did the Hawaiians accept a foreign standard?" The answers given to this question involved considerations that cannot be repeated here.

It will be the verdict of the students of our brief national history, that from the beginning to the end, the Supreme Court maintained its dignity, and character for honesty and wise judgment, and throughout the political changes was above suspicion. In truth, it has been the single anchor that has held the little ship of state in safety when it has, more than once, found itself on a lee shore.

Few of those who live here are aware of the reaching influence of the Chief Justice, in controlling for many years the native magistrates scattered over the islands who were, of course, ignorant of the principles and practice of Anglo-Saxon jurisprudence. Only one who thoroughly understood the native habit of thought, who was familiar with the language, who took, as a native born, a deep and abiding interest in the native race, could deal wisely with their weaknesses and errors, and by gentle coercion prevent them from doing grievous wrong. In the remote parts of the islands the native justices had a wholesome fear of reproof or correction by "Alaheka" (Albert). His service in this respect has been quiet, constant, laborious and gratuitous. It has lasted through many years, and has preserved this vestige of a Polynesian race from alien attack.

The native race does not know, nor can it be expected to know, the value of such services.

For the reason that he was, from the beginning, familiar with the native language and customs, the Chief Justice was and is, admirably adapted to preside over the final adjudication of controversies between natives and foreigners.

Better than great legal learning is the administration of justice where knowledge of law, a knowledge of men and things, and common sense go hand in hand.

Lord Bacon said: "Next to religion, let your care be to promote justice." It can be said, without reservation, that in the promotion of justice, the Chief Justice is commended by the intelligent people of the islands. He has indeed well deserved this tribute of the Hawaiian Bar.

AGUINALDO'S ATTACK.

Aguinaldo may have "built better than he knew." When he and his associates undertook to whip the American forces, it revealed at once their ignorance of the situation. The fact that the prisoners captured by the American forces, expected to be executed forthwith shows their failure to understand the American policy. So it is probably that Aguinaldo's assault was a most fortunate event. Had it

not taken place, the ignorant people, and their convinced leaders would have made any arrangements in accordance with the American policy, impracticable. A sound thrashing is an object lesson to them. The terrible punishment they have received opens their eyes. They learn thoroughly the strength of the military force confronting them.

When this complete victory is followed by forbearance and kindness, and with conferences for the purposes of improving their political and social condition, they may realize to some extent the nature of the American policy. This method of dealing with people like the Filipinos is one which is conspicuous in the British policy of treating inferior races. It works well.

There is a noted instance of the methods of instruction by "blood and iron" in the treatment of the Japanese, when they not only refused to abandon isolation, and even declined to give international rights to foreign nations. Without any justification, from a purely moral standpoint the American government, under what Secretary Seward called a "gentle coercion," that is, the presence of shotguns, forced the Japanese to open their ports, and the British bombarded Heriotsama with great loss of life to the natives. The action of our forces in Manila, regarded from the same standpoint, was justified by the vague rules of international morality.

The fight with Aguinaldo's troops may end in guerilla warfare, which would be most unfortunate. But it is more probable that after the President's Commissioners, who are now in Manila, have conferred with the Filipino leaders, and the troops show no disposition whatever to hurt the people, or take advantage of their victory, there will be a change of sentiment, and satisfactory arrangements will be made.

Aguinaldo's attack may, therefore, be a happy event, and bring about a quick solution of the perplexing problem.

THE PETITION ON BEHALF OF THE PRINCESS.

The petition to be presented to the President and Congress, on behalf of Princess Kaiulani, is an admirable instance of the influence of good sense, tact, and moderation in allaying political friction. It illustrates the generous disposition of men who have acted under a sense of duty only and without personal and selfish aims. After all, it is the personal relation that largely guides men, in their dealings with each other. Abstract rights do not interest the average mind. The moment the world is touched on its kindly side by heroism or great misfortune, its generosity becomes active, and even inconsistent.

Unearned pensions and rewards are constantly granted by governments and people without any mathematical estimate of their justice or even expediency.

If coldly calculated, every person were placed in the scales of abstract justice and right, there would be havoc in human affairs, and an almost universal shifting of property and honors. It is something to be proud of that nearly all of the men who were leaders in the Overthrow should join in this petition to the President and Congress. It is conclusive evidence that their motives in the Overthrow were not vindictive, and were free from selfishness as human motives can be. Were it otherwise, they would not now exhibit magnanimity or generosity.

The few leaders among the natives who remain unreconciled to the new order of things do not understand the kindness or generosity that has guided these petitioners. It is unfortunate that it is so. Events, beyond the control of men living here; the lusty growing trade of the Pacific, due to our geographical position, are now pressing on the natives, and they will need strong friends in the close competition of the future. But the men who declared their kindly feeling towards the last representative of the Monarchy will continue to protect the native interests in the future, as they have in the past.

THE PASSING HOUR.

The Chief Justice has the assurance from many that he is also the chief of justice.

The news from the blizzard belt is chilling as adverse tidings to an industrious office seeker.

Fashion Note:—Sugar stocks, worn either pendant or in "the inside pocket," are quite the vogue.

A London business boom is reported. It may be that the contagion could be traced to Hawaii, the country of perpetual good times.

The progress of constitutional government in Japan has encountered a great obstruction in the shape of the vote buying scandal just revealed in the Diet. The trouble seems to be

Scrofula

Swollen Glands, Scrofula Sores, Hip Disease, Boils, Pimples, Eruptions Tell the Story—Dreadful Consequences of Impure Blood.

Certainly scrofula, if anything, may be called the advertisement of foul blood. It is the scourge of the world—offensive, painful, debilitating, stubborn. Outward applications do not cure. Emollients may palliate, they cannot abolish the evil. There is one sure way out, and that is to eliminate the taint from the blood. For this purpose Hood's Sarsaparilla is absolutely without an equal.

"I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla for scrofulous humor and impure blood and am now almost entirely cured of the eruptions with which I have been afflicted for the past year. My face, chest and back were badly broken out." FRED B. ORRWAY, Woodstock, Vt.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.
Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, aid digestion. 25c.

that corporation influence is yet too young or too weak to figure in political corruption to the extent of being open to any and all charges.

A woman has presided at a session of the House of the Colorado Legislature. Woman has now but little more to achieve in the way of presiding over houses.

Even if it is settled beyond cavil of a doubt that the world is not round it will not lessen the desire of many people to possess the old thing.

It has been said in the papers of the States that John Sherman is to appear as the attorney of Gen. Miles in the second edition of the war investigation business. Sherman will most likely hold the center of the stage.

The most cheering possibility of any career is that of earning the envy of scrubs wedded to the belief that the only way they can get to the front themselves is to prosecute highblunder methods against other men.

It is a good thing at times that the United States, with its 70,000,000 home people and a few millions beyond the bounds, that all legislation is not conditioned or shaped by Mr. Thos. Reed, the Speaker of the House.

From the tenor of Mr. Kinney's correspondence it may be inferred that he spends an unpleasant quarter of an hour occasionally. Mr. Neumann, it may be remarked, appears to be killing more than a pair of birds with one stone.

The effort to cultivate here sisal and produce hemp is undertaken by business men who are in earnest and the prospects are that the enterprise will be carried to a successful conclusion if success be possible. Every condition seems to favor the experiment.

An eloquent little thing is that response of an army woman to the toast "The Flag." Modesty estopped her from saying that she and her sisters are largely the inspiration of the army and that their work even in times of peace is a glorious mission for good.

Congressman Hitt's statement on the citizenship of President Dole, Justice Frear and, it is presumed, everybody else here, has, given in another column, the date of July 13. It should be August 12, or it might be July 7. Anyhow the assertion is that of a man of authority who should know what he is talking about.

Washington is rather slow at times, or perhaps the strand of string of red tape has become even more devious and uncertain. There comes rather late official recognition of the value of women as army nurses. But it comes from the head of the bureau and is in no uncertain tone.

BY EMPLOYEES.

Testimonial Gathering to Mr. and Mrs. D. Center.

Mr. and Mrs. David Center will leave for their new home on Molokai Friday. Mr. Center will assume immediate charge of the American Sugar Company's plantation on that island, upon his arrival.

Friday evening Mr. and Mrs. Center were given a farewell reception at Waiānae by the residents of the district. The employees of the plantation gave them a farewell party on Saturday evening. The festivities took place in the grove. Mr. Meyers, the new manager of Waiānae, on behalf of the employees, spoke in commendatory terms of the retiring manager. The kindest feeling existed between Mr. Center and his men. Mr. and Mrs. Center responded briefly. They expressed regret in leaving Waiānae.

Hilo's Chamber of Commerce proposes to have a big agricultural exhibit in November. The committee are Sheriff Andrews, J. R. Wilson, H. S. Pratt and C. M. LeBlonde.

STUDY OF LINES

An Excursion Into the Realms of a New Cult.

A FREE READING OF HANDS

An Expert Engaged by This Paper—How to Make the Impressions for Analysis.

An expert in chiromancy and palmistry, a pupil of St. Germain, will, for a short time, make some replies to applications for information made according to the usual rules.

Palmistry has now come to be regarded as an exact science, and its exponents have rightly taken their place in the ranks of the professions along with the doctors and lawyers and preachers. All the old atmosphere of doubt and quackery which formerly surrounded chiromancy has been cleared away by able and skilled investigators, such as Count St. Germain and Cheiro; their disciples can read your life and character from the lines of your hand.

Readers of the Advertiser who take an interest in palmistry and who are curious to learn something about the markings of their own palms may have free readings by an imprint of the left hand palm, subscribed with fictitious names. Address Palmistry, Advertiser office. Here is one of the best ways of taking an imprint:

DIRECTIONS.
Place a small piece of gum camphor (size of a pea) upon a tray, plate or saucer and ignite the same with a match. Hold a clean piece of white paper (foolscap size) above the flame, moving it horizontally and without a halt until one side is covered heavily with smoke. Then place this paper smoked side uppermost, upon a table, and holding fingers apart, place your open palm, (left hand) upon the smoked surface. Then, with the fingers and thumb of the right hand press upon the knuckles and back of the open hand, thus securing a clear, accurate impression. Lift your hand from the paper and pour alcohol upon the smoked surface, thus hardening and fixing the impression. Let the alcohol evaporate, after which fold the sheet and sign it with your name. The reading of your palm will appear in the pages of the Advertiser with as little delay as possible, after its receipt and under a fictitious name which must be signed to the impression of your palm.

Another Victim Cured.

What a Honolulu Lady Has to Say of Doan's Backache and Kidney Pills.

Many people are skeptical about taking so-called patent medicines, but a few testimonials as given below ought to convince the most skeptical that all remedies are not without merit.

Home testimonials certainly must be accepted as being first class and positive proof of the curative features of a remedy. Watch this space for a series of testimonials of people well and favorably known.

Mrs. Grace Dodd, 524 Young street, says: "I was troubled with enlargement of the liver; suffered severe pains in my right side and lame back for two years. After consulting a local physician and taking medicines of all kinds and failing to get relief I purchased a box of Doan's Kidney Pills and soon was relieved of the severe pains, could enjoy a good sleep and am satisfied the Pills cured me."

Doan's Kidney and Backache Pills can be obtained at the Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., Fort Street, at 50c a box.

An able article on the Honolulu Y. M. C. A. has been written especially for Hawaii Net. Fine portraits of the President and Secretary and a new view of the building itself are presented.

JUST RECEIVED:

A fresh supply of

Bavarian Beer,
(SPATEN BREW)

Quarts and Pints.

Wuerzberger Beer

... QUARTS.

Pilsen Beer

... QUARTS.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.

A MOTION MADE

Defendants Ask that Soper and Valentine File a Bond.

STEP IN WAILUA STOCK CASE

Plea to be Relieved of Embarrassment—Objection of Owners of Shares Under Injunction.

Yesterday in the Circuit Court in the case of Jno. H. Soper and E. S. Valentine vs. B. F. Dillingham and the Wailua Agricultural Co., a motion was made by defendants that an order be made by the court directing the complainants to execute and put on file a bond of indemnity. In support of the motion the following affidavit of Joseph R. Atherton was filed:

J. B. Atherton, of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Republic of Hawaii, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

First: That he is the president of the Wailua Agricultural Co., Ltd., an Hawaiian corporation, one of the defendants in above suit.

Second: That the number of shares of capital stock of said corporation is 35,000, representing at par the sum of \$3,500,000; that the injunction issued in said suit the Wailua Agricultural Co. is enjoined from issuing any of said shares of stock.

Third: That the granting of said injunction causes great prejudice to defendant in the conduct of its business; and is likely to cause it great and irreparable injury; that said company is organized upon a cash basis; that the amount of its cash capital was made sufficiently large to meet all probable expenditures necessary to develop the plantation of said defendant company and to put it in good working order; that thereby it was intended to make said company independent of fluctuations of the money market; that said advantage will be to a great extent lost in case said injunction is continued; that two assessments of 10 per cent each have already been called from the stockholders of said company, amounting to \$200,000 each; that within the next three months a further assessment will probably be necessary, and it will be necessary to call in the entire capital of said company within two years; that said company while said injunction continues has no legal means of enforcing payment of said calls; that objection has been made by stockholders to the payment of assessments unless unqualified certificates for their shares can be issued; that it is now difficult to borrow any considerable money from the banks of Honolulu; that in consequence of existing conditions great loss may occur to said corporation in case it is unable to collect assessments upon the 10,000 shares involved in said suit over and beyond the amount of interest which said company might have to pay upon borrowed money; that certain persons claiming as subscribers through and under said Soper, have tendered the amount of said assessments to said company, but affiant says that they have never been accepted by said corporation as shareholders; and affiant says it is impossible to accept such tenders without prejudicing the rights of other subscribers who have been accepted by said company as members of said corporation.

TO TRY TOBACCO.

Chas. L. Wight Believes it Would Thrive in Puna.

(Hilo Tribune.)

Mr. C. L. Wight, president of the Wilder S. S. Company, who takes a great deal of interest in the agricultural development of Hawaii, arrived in Hilo by the last Kinau, from a trip through Hamakua. He is more particularly interested in the Puna district and believes there are thousands of acres in that section which could be more profitably cultivated in tobacco than in either coffee or sugar. "I shall endeavor," said he, "to have introduced in the next Legislature a bill appropriating something like \$10,000 for the purpose of bringing into the country a thoroughly expert tobacco grower, and conducting experiments for the purpose of demonstrating the adaptability of various sections to tobacco raising and the proper method of its cultivation and curing. "From reading and investigation I am convinced that the conditions in Puna, both of climate and soil are similar to those of the most productive districts of Cuba, and there is no reason why the industry should not be as remunerative if natural conditions can be once shown to be all right. It is beside an industry more suitable than either coffee or sugar for a man with small capital; for the men in fact whom we are trying to get in here to furnish the basis of population. Comparatively small areas will produce a reasonable income, without long and tedious waiting."

Sons of Kamehameha.

(Hawaii Herald.)

As a result of the energetic endeavors of two young Hawaiians who arrived lately from Honolulu, an organization of the Sons of Kamehameha residing on this island, was quietly perfected in this city on the 31st day of January, 1899, with the following officers: W. C. E. Brown, chairman; W. H. Beers, secretary and treasurer; Mr. F. W. Beckley, who goes down to Honolulu this trip of the Kinau, will be given full credentials as a special envoy and representative of the Hawaii branch of the Kamehameha Alumni

Association at headquarters in Honolulu, where the officers of the main body reside. The objects of this Hawaiian organization are of mutual benefit and aid, and its influence of a recognized character. Athletics, social and mutual advancement come within the scope of its charter. Pending the recognition of the chairman as a vice president by the main body, a glue club of Hawaiian voices will be formed.

ILOILO NEXT.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—A special dispatch to the Sun from Washington says: Important news is expected at the War Department from Iloilo, and while the character of the advice received from Gen. Otis, on which the officials base their anticipation of some stirring occurrences there, has not been disclosed, it is regarded as certain that the surrender of the place is to be demanded, and if the demand is refused the troops and war ships will attack the town and its defenses. No instructions on the subject have been sent to Gen. Otis, and whatever action he takes will be entirely on his own account, without consultation with or suggestion from the Government.

AN ADVANCE DAY

Kihei Shares Held the Attention of Dealers.

Lively Trading in the New Stock. Large Sums of Money Made—The Figures.

The talk of the town yesterday was stock in the new Kihei plantation. There were transactions into the thousands of shares and large sums of money were made by various individuals between 9 in the forenoon and 5 in the afternoon. The market opened with the buyers offering \$3. Several blocks were sold at this figure and resold at advance. The next buying figure was \$3.50, then \$4, then \$5. At the close the bidding was \$5 and \$6 was asked, with but little for sale at \$6. A marked advance this morning is confidently expected by the brokers and principal holders. There is quite an amount of speculation, yet thousands of shares are being bought on investment.

Many uncommon incidents marked the trading of yesterday. Some remarkably quick turns were made and there were some surprising trades amongst people who failed to keep track of the ruling prices. One holder of quite a block let go early at \$3 and learned that the buyer was filling an order at \$5. One individual made a sale of a small block at \$10. One of the brokers—not a member of the exchange—made a sale at \$15, then had to pay \$5 for a number of shares in order to make good.

Everywhere everybody talked of Kihei. The way in which the coin was brought forward for buying showed that there must be an enormous amount of quietly reserved money in town. There was not a heavy or great use of borrowed money. Money is called "tight," but it was poured out for the game.

The brokers were the busiest men on the beach. They rushed about with orders to buy in one pocket and orders to sell in another and with memorandum book and pencil in hand. A handsome aggregate in commissions was earned by brokers who did no buying or selling excepting on orders.

There are no indications of Henry Waterhouse & Co., Mr. Dillingham or the other heavy holders in Kihei selling any of their shares.

Exchange Seat Sold.

The Honolulu Stock Exchange seat left vacant when W. A. Love departed for the States a couple of months ago, is to be occupied hereafter by a representative of the brokerage firm of Henry Waterhouse & Co. This transaction is of Saturday last. It is said that the price was in the neighborhood of \$2000. The new firm on "Change" will be welcomed by all people who have dealings in stocks in any way. The Board is strengthened by the name of Henry Waterhouse.

BALLOONIST ANDREE.

KRASNOVARSK, Siberia, Feb. 10.—A gold mine owner named Monastyrskhin has received a letter, saying that a tribe of Turgesos, inhabiting the Tiumen peninsula, North Siberia, recently informed the Russian chief of police of the district that on January 7th last, between Komo and Pit, in the province of Yeniseik, they found a cabin constructed of cloth and cordage, apparently belonging to a balloon. Close by were the bodies of three men, the head of one badly crushed. Around them were a number of instruments, the uses of which were not understood by the Turgesos. The police chief has started for the spot to investigate. It is believed that the bodies are those of the aeronaut, Herr Andree, and his companions.

BORROWED FLAGSTAFF.

(Manila Dispatch.)

After the Americans were in possession of the town it was found there was only one house in the place that had a flagstaff. This belonged to Higgins, an Englishman, president of the Dagupan Railway. He loaned the staff to Otis, and at 5:30 o'clock the American flag was floating over the town. The appearance was greeted with enthusiastic cheering by the troops.

THE NEW SYSTEM

American Methods Revealed to the Filipinos.

Natives Surprised to Get Full Pay. Servants Under Old Rule. Spanish Prisoners.

(New York Sun interview with an officer of the navy returned from Manila.)

"The people are good-natured, kindly, lazy, but quite intelligent and can be made good, self-supporting citizens. Under Spanish rules they were cowed and cheated. For instance, the firemen were paid off by one of our paymasters. One of the Filipino firemen got \$22. He kept \$8 and placed the other \$14 back on the table.

"What do you mean by that?" asked the paymaster.

"I never get but \$8," answered the Filipino. "The chief fireman gets \$5, the assistant chief gets \$5, the Mayor gets \$4 and I get \$8."

"You are under Americans now and you get \$22 for yourself," said the paymaster.

"The Filipino looked surprised, took the money, marched over toward some of his friends and explained matters. They hugged and kissed each other and looked thoroughly happy and mystified. American honor, as yet, was almost beyond their comprehension.

"The Spaniards are cunning financiers. They knew how to increase their revenues in the Philippines. All the servants and laborers were obliged to pay tribute. As soon as men or women reached the age to work or serve as servants they were obliged to get a cedula or written permission or passport from the authorities in their city or village, and to pay a certain fee for it. In this way great sums of money were collected. It was far from fair, for character depended mostly on the kindness or unkindness of the employer. Certain fines were given for a bad character, so even if an employee was everything he should be, the enmity of the employer might not only prevent him from securing a better place, but might also subject him to excessive fines. Thanks to American valor, the character passport is dead and the Filipino can breathe freer.

"Yes, I saw many marks of cruelty, but one of the saddest scenes I witnessed on the day the political prisoners were released from their chains. Some 300 Filipinos were in the political prison in chains, for offences, or so-called offences, against the Spanish Government. The prison was not over-presentable and every prisoner was manacled. The irons on his wrists were fastened together and a few were chained to the walls or posts. An American officer had the honor to free them from these revolting punishments. He first told them that their cases would be carefully looked into and they should have full justice and an honest hearing and be dealt with fairly according to their crimes, if crimes had been committed.

"You will never wear chains again, but be treated as Americans are dealt with," he said.

"The blacksmiths knocked out the rivets, took off the band and ankle cuffs, carried away the chains, and 300 men felt free. They said but little and looked volumes. There was one youth, heavily chained, about 20 years old, careworn, almost a skeleton.

"How long have you been here chained?" he was asked.

"Twelve years."

"Impossible! What were you so harshly dealt with for?"

"When I was eight years old I attacked some Spanish soldiers, was arrested and placed here," he said. He smiled and continued: "They must have thought me dangerous or have been great cowards to have punished me so terribly." Then he broke down and wept bitterly. He received his freedom on the spot and was selected as a servant by one of the officers, who finds him perfectly trustworthy. Such happiness was seldom seen as the prisoners displayed. In the future they will be well taken care of.

"Glad to get home? I guess so. Never saw anything as beautiful as the Pacific coast when I first caught sight of it coming home. Yet I'd go again in a minute. Our boys have performed superb service out in the Philippines—better work than is generally known. We can civilize those people in short order. Every man out there is an expansionist, for he sees for himself what great advantages those islands possess. We won that territory and it is ours. That's the way the soldiers and sailors feel. Oh, about Dewey. He is the greatest favorite in Manila—modest, gallant gentleman that he is."

Lionel Stagg, who visited the islands and did considerable newspaper work at the time of King Kalakaua's death, is now writing personal notes for the Illustrated American.



Ayer's Hair Vigor

melt these flakes of dandruff in the scalp. It goes further than this: it prevents their formation. It has still other properties: it will restore color to gray hair in just ten out of every ten cases. And it does even more: it feeds and nourishes the roots of the hair. Thin hair becomes thick hair; and short hair becomes long hair.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.
HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Sugar 4 5-16.

A tennis club has been organized at Hilo.

Hawaiian Commercial sales on 10th at \$73 and \$73.25.

Hana Plantation, sales on 10th at \$18.00 and \$18.12 1/2.

Hutchinson Plantation, sales on the 10th at \$33.25 and \$33.50.

Jas. Steiner has made quite a purchase of Hawaiian dimes.

Elsie Adair, the serpentine dancer, is on the Coptic on her way to Shanghai.

Mr. Townsend, inspector of schools, is making an official trip to the island of Molokai.

Five sailors from various vessels in port are held at the police station for investigation.

Regimental drill and review will be held next Thursday evening. The band will be in attendance.

Lieut. Tennant and wife of Wailua are guests of Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Balleentyne in Honolulu.

E. O. Hall & Son are soon to build an \$8,000 warehouse to meet demands of increasing business.

I. N. Hayden has secured the contract for the two-story home of Thomas McTigue, on Young street.

The Advertiser has received "Fair Hawaii Land," words and music by P. Maurice McMahon, of Hilo.

The new home of C. Brewer & Co. will be far and away the handsomest building on the waterfront.

Ex Consul to Havana for the Chinese, Wu Chao Whin and suite are on the Coptic returning to Peking.

The run for Kihei shares is a reminder of the days when the Wailua stock lists were open for signatures.

The events of this week are Washington's birthday on Wednesday and the special election for Senator on Friday.

The contract for building Dr. McGrew's cottage on his Hotel street property has been awarded to John Ouderkirk.

The first electric locomotive to be brought into this country came by the Andrew Welch for August Dreier, manager of Elele.

The auditor of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, H. E. A. Radtton, accompanied by his wife, is on the Coptic en route to Hongkong.

H. A. Allen, of Fraser & Chalmers, Chicago, is back from Maui, where he superintended the installation of the large pumping plant on Spreckelsville.

It will take all the way from two weeks to a month to complete necessary repairs on the S. S. Scindia. The Honolulu Iron Works has the contract.

Miss Clara Lowrie has been visiting her friend Miss Hazel Jennings, of Ewa. Mr. W. J. Lowrie went down to his old plantation last evening and will

return today in time to sail for Maui by the Claudine.

Capt. Ashburn, manager of Ishihara plantation, with his family, will leave in April for a trip to Europe.

The largest refrigerator cargo ever brought from the coast will be on the manifest of the Australia on her return this trip.

The S. S. Australia leaves at 1 o'clock this afternoon for San Francisco. The mail for the States closes at 3 o'clock.

Driver Durfee is back in the islands at the invitation of Col. Cornwell and will again handle the great pacing horse W. Wood.

The S. S. City of Columbia is to be sold at noon today to the highest bidder. This will be at the police station and by Marshal Brown.

C. J. Hutchins, of insurance fame, has gone to England and Europe for his company, giving up all intention of coming back to Honolulu.

The Sons of the American Revolution will meet this evening at the residence of Chief Justice Judd. All visiting patriots are invited to attend.

A notice is posted on the gate at the main entrance that the beautiful Moanana grounds of Minister Damon are open to the public on Saturday afternoons.

A tourist representing a Boston syndicate was after 800 shares of Kibei all of yesterday, but was unable to make the purchase at the figure he named.

Chas. L. Wight proposes to assist in the encouragement of trials at tobacco culture in Puna district, Hawaii. He is of the firm belief that success can be achieved.

Mr. Sloat Fassett, the distinguished New Yorker, is a passenger by the Coptic for Korea, accompanied by Bryant Fassett. He has large land interests in Korea.

It is reported that there was a heavy transaction yesterday in paid-up stock of the new Wailua Agricultural company. The figure was an advance over anything yet quoted.

There is nothing in the street talk that local marine insurance agents have reached the limit of their authorization in doing business. They are still looking for risks.

Notice is given by the Foreign office that W. R. Hoare, Esq., has been recognized by the President of the United States as Her Britannic Majesty's Consul for the Hawaiian Islands.

At the meeting of the Cabinet yesterday morning the construction of a wharf by the American Sugar Company on Molokai was authorized. The wharf will be available for use by the public.

The Government schools throughout the Hawaiian Islands will close for the Easter vacation at 2 o'clock p. m. on Friday, March 24th and will reopen at 9 o'clock a. m. on Monday, April 11th.

McCauley Bros. are to sink twenty artesian wells for the enlargement of the Spreckelsville plantation. The second well is about finished. This pumping station is to have a capacity of 40,000 gallons a day.

Slaves Flavianus and Bonaventure, of the Franciscan order, were passengers by the steamer Coptic from San Francisco last evening. They will enter into their duties as assistants at the Kailua home.

Lieut. Dan Godfrey and the British Grenadier Guards Band will leave British Columbia about June 28th, on their way to the Australian Colonies. This would bring them in Honolulu on or about July 5th.

On the last trip down of the Australia, the passengers beguiled the monotony by issuing a paper, "The Ocean Wave." Mr. Kaiser, who is in charge of a tourist party of famous people, was the editor. His staff was numerous. Many hits on fellow passengers abound in it, and some of the jokes are clever. About the best thing is "The Vampire; a Long Way After Kipling." The printing, which is quite neat, was done by a Japanese boy on board.

Ernest Cooke, representing Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show, now on the boards at Madison Square Garden, New York, is in Honolulu. Mr. Cooke's mission is to secure a half dozen native men and as many native hula girls, to accompany him back to New York to join Buffalo Bill's troupe. Mr. Cooke is desirous of selecting good specimens of Hawaiians. The men must be good riders. Mr. Cooke has made several purchases of Hawaiian antiquities and curios.

The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every owner of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered, The Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in . . .

NICKLE, SILVER, GOLD FILLED AND SOLID GOLD.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.

ELGINS reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time keeping and lasting qualities, and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

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Buy Your Carbon Paper, Typewriter Paper and Ribbons.

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Largest Assortment, Best Quality, Lowest Prices.
Agency for the



HAMMOND & TYPEWRITERS.
FOR ALL NATIONS AND TONGUES.
Remington-Sholes, and New Franklin Machines.
Call or write for Catalogues.

Wall, Nichols Company
Your Money Savers.

TIME TABLE

Wilder's Steamship Company

—1899—

S. S. KINAU,
CLARKE, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu every Tuesday at 3 o'clock p. m., touching at Lahaina, Maunaloa Bay and Makana the same day; Mahukona, Kawaihae and Laupahoehoe the following day, arriving at Hilo on Wednesday evening.

Returning, will sail from Hilo every Friday at 6 o'clock p. m., touching at Laupahoehoe, Mahukona, Kawaihae, Makana, Maunaloa Bay and Lahaina, arriving at Honolulu Saturday night.

Will call at Pohokiki, Puna, on the second trip of each month, arriving there on the morning of the day of sailing from Hilo to Honolulu.

The popular route to the Volcano is via Hilo. A good carriage road the entire distance.

S. S. CLAUDINE,
CAMERON, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu Tuesday at 5 p. m., touching at Kahului, Hana, Hamoa and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once a month.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers without notice and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the Landings to receive their freight; this Company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live Stock received only at owner's risk.

This Company will not be responsible for Money or Valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of Purser.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.

The Company will not be liable for loss of, nor injury to, nor delay to, the delivery of baggage or personal effects of the passenger beyond the amount of \$100.00, unless the value of the same be declared, at or before the issue of the ticket, and freight is paid thereon.

All employees of the Company are forbidden to receive freight without delivering a shipping receipt therefor in the form prescribed by the Company and which may be seen by shippers upon application to the purser of the Company's steamers.

Shippers are notified that if freight is shipped without such receipt, it will be solely at the risk of the shipper.

C. L. WIGHT, President.
S. B. ROSE, Secretary.

CAPT. J. A. KING, Port Supt.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co.

AND Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned.

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA: FOR SAN FRANCISCO:

AMERICA MARU FEB. 28 GAELIC FEB. 21

HONGKONG MARU FEB. 28

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A PICTURE CAVE

Ancient Drawing Found, Lately
on this Island.

MADE MANY YEARS AGO

Reproduction for this Paper.—Difficult
to Reach—A Headland
Profile—The Kauai Lege.

A jolly party of sightseers left Wright's Villa a few Sundays ago to visit the "Picture Rock Cave," which was discovered the week previous by Mr. Adams and a party of three others. Leaving Wright's in busses we drove through Kapiolani Park and over the White Road to the extension of eBretania street, which we followed out past Isenberg's and Monsarrat's and around the makai side of the great fish pond just beyond the latter place, and branching off to the right just beyond the last clump of algaroba trees we made straight for the lowest point of land lying between.

Here we found the lower crater of Koko head, and alighting and dividing the lunch packages among us, began that portion of the trip which must be traveled on foot. Picking our way down the side of the crater we soon found ourselves upon Pele's ancient scene of action. A short walk brought us to the outer wall of the crater, and, climbing to the top, we saw the ravine leading to the beach.

In Indian nie we descended and at the opening of the ravine, on the beach we found "Pele's Bar," but as the Sunday closing law is very strict on the Islands, Madam Pele had closed up shop and was probably away enjoying the day with Mr. Pele and all the little Peles. At any rate, as we could find no empty "square face" standing on the deserted bar.

Excitement prevailed upon reaching the first blow hole a little further on, and here our cameras were first brought into use. This Blow Hole No. 1 is a small aperture at the water's edge, opening evidently into a larger recess under the rock and the rushing in of the surf so compresses the air that the water is forced back under immense pressure in a huge jet of spray. Pele's Candy Kitchen was our next scene of inspection and it was a wonder too, the strata, resembling a yellowish clay, was twisted and bent into all manner of shapes and looked more like a great heap of fresh molasses candy than anything else we could think of.

In and out, up and down we went over boulders and under hanging rocks in through narrow rifts in the rocks and out upon narrow ledges overhanging the sea, sometimes threatened with a drenching from the surf and sometimes nearly taking an involuntary bath in consequence of the slipperiness of the lava.

Soon, however, we are at our destination and everybody says "Why, where is the cave?" At first glance there appears to be simply a rift in the strata, which at this place runs at an angle of nearly forty-five degrees, but a closer inspection reveals that there is quite an entrance at the base of the cliff and entering and climbing up on the flat surface of the strata brings you to the pictures, a copy of which is herewith printed.

The area covered by these figures is about six and one-half feet by eleven feet and the impression having been taken on paper direct from the rock and reduced by photographic process their correct outline is maintained.

The roof of this cave is of no less interest than the pictures, formed as it evidently was by a thin flow of lava, which before it had cooled was struck by a shower of white rocks of an average size of six inches diameter and in appearance resembling limestone; these rocks penetrated the lava sufficiently to show through on the under side and give to the cave the appearance of having been set with jewels. Later flows and the washing down of the higher soil have built the bank quite high above the cave.

After regaling the inner man and studying the hieroglyphics our band divided into small parties and explored the coast for a mile or so beyond.

The "Watchman of Oahu" is an unique study of rock formation and for the benefit of the reader a cut is printed showing the distinct outlines of this naturally formed face in the cliff.

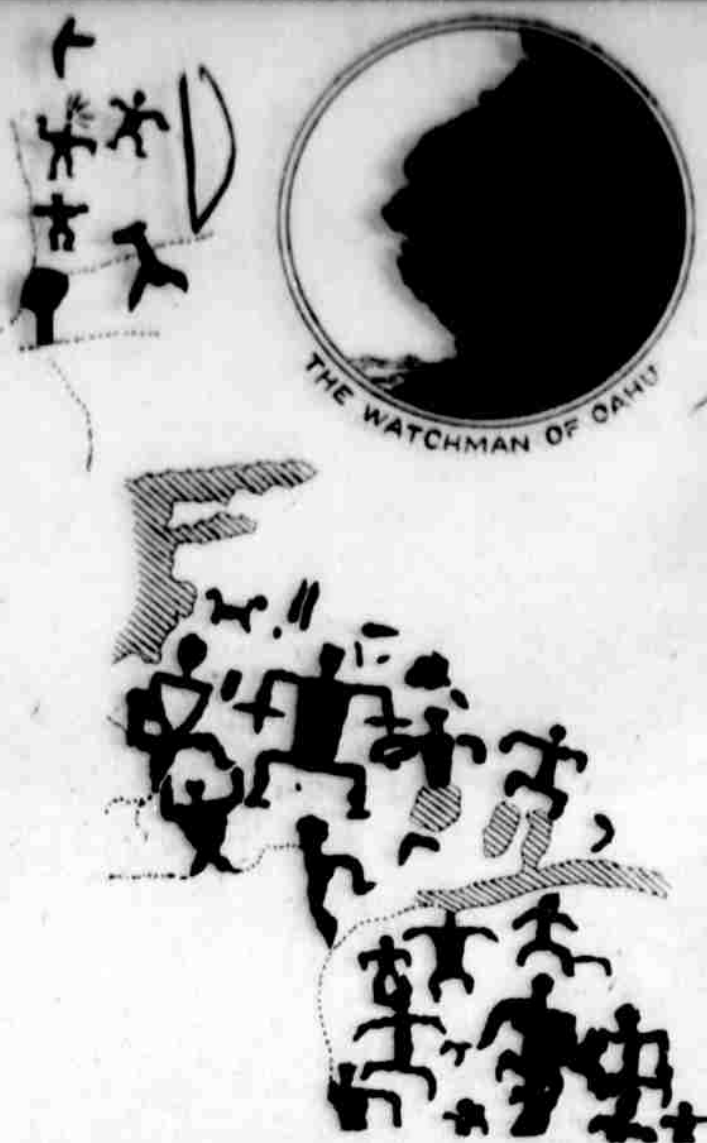
Next comes Blow Hole No. 2 and except that the surf is very strong and the tide high you can see but little of this ocean geyser.

At one point you come to an impassable cliff that projects out into the ocean and wonder what the chances are for further investigation. If, however, you follow the base of the cliff inland for a short distance you will observe a "Hole in the Ground" into which you must fall if you desire to get to the other side of the cliff, a small, low passage leads through and brings you out upon the narrowest of ledges, where your nerves for the moment are severely tested.

A beautiful sandy beach is found beyond the next ridge and some of the party indulged in a swim in one of the finest surfs to be found on Oahu. Others of the party looked among the coral for shells and sea weeds which abound along this shore.

Our return to the busses was over the same ground and as we talked over the events of the day all pronounced the trip one of the pleasantest and most interesting days of our stay upon these Islands.

The following is from an interesting article by J. K. Farley in Thrums' 1898



Harry Roberts' Reproduction of Mr. Beal's Photo of Replica of Oahu Cave Pictures. "The Watchman" is a Prominent Landmark Near the Cave.

IN COFFEE TRADE
Not Much of Hawaiian Article on the Market.

General Market Notes Has Been
Quietness—Arrivals—New York,
World's Visible Supply.

Hawaii receives scant mention in the Oils, McAllister & Co. coffee report at hand. There were received at San Francisco from the Islands since the 7th of February, 2,080 packages of coffee, but sale is not noted. Oils, McAllister & Co. say of the market generally:

The market as a rule has been very quiet since the issue of our Circular of January 7th, and prices for all except common qualities are decidedly easier. Arrivals have been moderate for this season of the year and pending freer movement of the crop dealers are buying in the most conservative way believing that values have not yet settled to a level that would justify them in carrying heavy stocks. With the exception of Coffees grading No. 1 and under, which seem for the present at least to have reached a stable basis of prices, our quotations are largely nominal. The sales of better classes of College going at such irregular figures as to prevent more accurate description. Strictly fine washed Guatemalas still find buyers at about former rates—in fact the supply of these is not equal to the demand.

The New York market showed a slight improvement in futures toward the end of January, which has since been practically lost. Brazil Coffee on the spot there has scarcely fluctuated during the past month, with very dull business.

Business is dull, dealers purchasing only as requirements compel. Fancy styles and fine drinkers are in fair request, but the present stock (1500 bags) does not show such goods. The market is soft for grades below prime, and questions are therefore nominal.

These are figures on the world's visible supply:

February 1st, 1899..... 6,557,763
Against January 1st, 1898..... 6,600,763
Against February 1st, 1895..... 6,031,474

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY
ALWAYS PROVES EFFECTUAL.

There are no better medicines on the market than Chamberlain's. We have used the Cough Remedy when all others failed, and in every instance it proved effectual. Almost daily we hear the virtues of Chamberlain's remedies extolled by those who have used them. This is not an empty puff, paid for at so much a line, but is voluntarily given in good faith, in the hope that suffering humanity may try these remedies and, like the writer, be benefited.—From the Glenville (W. Va.) Pathfinder. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents for H. I., all druggists and dealers.

These pills are a boon to womankind. Acting directly on the blood and nerves, they restore the requisite vitality to all parts of the body; creating functional regularity and perfect harmony throughout the nervous system. The pallor of the cheeks is changed to the delicate blush of health; the eyes brighten; the muscles grow elastic; ambition is created and good health returns.

MADRID, Feb. 10.—The Spanish Government has decided not to sell the Caroline Islands.



Lovely Skin
Luxuriant Hair

The clearest skin, free from pimple, spot, or blemish, the softest, whitest hands, shapely nails, and luxuriant hair with clean, wholesome scalp, are produced by CUTICURA SOAP, the most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery. The only preventive of pimples, blotches, red, rough, and oily skin, red, rough hands with shapely nails, and baby blemishes, because the only preventive of the cause, viz., inflammation and clogging of the pores.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. KEMMAY & SONS, 1, King Edward Street, London. Forwards Dated and Cases, 1897, Sole Agents, London, U. S. A.: F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents, New York.

California Fertilizer Works

OFFICE: 527 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.
FACTORIES: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS
AND PURE BONE MEAL.

.....DEALERS IN.....

Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS,
NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH,
FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC
Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Fish, Potash and Magnesia Salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton of one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market. The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphate Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation.

The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept constantly on hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONGKONG AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

"LINLITHGOWSHIRE"

Is a long name to come around
Cape Horn with, but it did not
seem to delay the vessel and
she made a fine run.

One of the chief objects of her visit here
is to deliver to us a big lot of

Hubbuck's Pale Boiled Oil,
Hubbuck's Raw Linseed Oil,
Hubbuck's White Lead,
..... in 25, 50 and 100-lb. Kegs.
Hubbuck's White Zinc,
Hubbuck's Red Lead,
Hubbuck's Lampblack

AND DRUMS OF
Stockholm Tar.

These Goods need no booming, Hubbuck's Productions are always all right.

All Sorts of Articles in the Painting Line to be had of

E. O. HALL & SON,

—LIMITED—

Corner Fort and King Streets.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette

INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co.

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND
MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company,
OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND
LIFE. Established 1800.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS..... £1,000,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.
OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.

CAPITAL..... £1,000,000.

REPUTATION OF RATES.
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.

AGENTS

J. S. WALKER,
General Agent Hawa. Isl.

Royal Insurance Company:

ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO.,
ALLIANCE MARINE AND GENERAL
INSURANCE CO.,

WILHELM OF MAGDEBURG INSURANCE CO.,

SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF
CANADA.

SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL
UNION.

Room 12, Spreckels Block.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed
agents of the above company are prepared
to insure risks against fire on Stone and
Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored
therein on the most favorable terms. For
particulars apply at the office of
F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insur'ce Co
OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co
OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have
established a general agency here, and the
undersigned, general agents, are authorized
to take risks against the dangers of the sea
at the most reasonable rates and on the
most favorable terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Gen. Agts.

General Insurance Co. for Sea,
River and Land Transport,
of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu
and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned
general agents are authorized to take
risks against the dangers of the sea at the
most reasonable rates and on the most favorable
terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & Co.,
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO.
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve,
reinsurances..... 6,000,000
Capital their reinsurance companies..... 101,650,000
Total reinsurances..... 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co.
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve,
reinsurances..... 8,800,000
Capital their reinsurance companies..... 35,000,000
Total reinsurances..... 43,800,000

The undersigned, general agents of the
above two companies, for the Hawaiian
Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings,
Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery,
etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills,
and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or
damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1897,
£13,558,000.
1- Authorized Capital..... £2,000,000
Subscribed..... 2,750,000
Paid up Capital..... 687,500 0
2- Fire Funds..... 2,748,519 7 8
3- Life and Annuity Funds..... 10,127,980 1 8
£13,558,000 8 8
Revenue Fire Branch..... 1,561,977 8 8
Revenue Life and Annuity Branches..... 1,876,611 1 8
£3,438,589 0 0

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life
Departments are free from liability in respect
of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO.
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Castle & Cooke,
LIMITED.

LIFE AND FIRE
INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co
OF BOSTON.

Etna Fire Insurance Company
OF HARTFORD.

